

(3.) *S. acutirostris*, ibid. p. 183.

Both from Eastern Peru.

These are unknown to me, and not to be recognized certainly without examination of the typical specimens.

The subjoined Table shows the distribution of the Pterotochidæ in America.

	Columbia and Ecuador.	Peru.	Chili and W. Patagonia.	Argentine Republic & Northern Patagonia.	S.E. Brazil.	Madeira valley.
1. <i>Scytalopus magellanicus</i> .						
2. — <i>speluncæ</i>						
3. — <i>senilis</i>						
4. — <i>obscurus</i>						
5. — <i>griseicollis</i>						
6. — <i>sylvestris</i>						
7. — <i>indigoticus</i>						
8. — <i>analis</i>						
9. <i>Merulaxis rhinolophus</i> .						
10. <i>Rhinocrypta lanceolata</i> .						
11. — <i>fulva</i>						
12. <i>Liosceles thoracicus</i> . . .						
13. <i>Pteroptochus rubecula</i> . .						
14. — <i>albicollis</i>						
15. <i>Hylactes tarnii</i>						
16. — <i>castaneus</i>						
17. — <i>megapodius</i>						
18. <i>Acropternis orthonyx</i> . .						
19. <i>Triptorhinus paradoxus</i> .						
	4	1	8	2	3	1

XXIV.—On *Coryllis regulus* and *C. occipitalis*, an apparently new Species. By O. FINSCH, Ph.D., C.M.Z.S.

THROUGH the kindness of Count Hercules Turati, of Milan, I have received for examination a pair of a species of *Coryllis*, from the island of Negros, collected by Dr. A. B. Meyer in April 1872, which, after a careful examination, I find to belong to *C. regulus*, Souancé, as already stated by Dr. Selater (Ibis, 1872, p. 324). In examining these specimens I find that the true *C. regulus*, described by Souancé (from a male specimen of unknown locality), differs a good deal from the

one described by me erroneously under this appellation, from a specimen in the British Museum, brought by the late Mr. Cuming from Mindanao. I therefore consider it necessary to separate the two species as follows :—

1. CORYLLIS REGULUS.

Loriculus regulus, Souancé, Rev. & Mag. Zool. 1856, p. 222.

Licmetulus regulus, Bp. Naumania, 1856, Heft iv.

Loriculus regulus, Martens, Journ. f. Orn. 1866, p. 21 ; Sclater, Ibis, 1872, p. 324 (Negros, Panay).

Male. Grass-green, underparts lighter ; front and sinciput bright cinnabar-red, vertex golden yellow ; at the base of the nape a spot of dark orange-red ; rump and upper tail-coverts dark scarlet-red ; a large oblong gular patch bright cinnabar-red, with yellow base of feathers ; quills black, on the outer web dark green, beneath ultramarine blue ; under wing-coverts dark green ; tail-feathers dark green, beneath dark ultramarine blue ; bill coral-red ; feet flesh-brown, nails dark.

Female. Like the male ; the forehead also red, but the vertex green, with some yellow edgings of single feathers ; the feathers on the base of mouth and around the lower mandible at their ends changing into light marine blue ; the throat-patch not red, but greenish yellow, ill defined. Bill and feet as in the male.

Long. alæ.	caud.	culm.	Alt. rostr.	Long. tars.	dig. ext.
in. lin.	lin.	lin.	lin.	lin.	lin.
3 4	19	6½	5	5½	6 ♂
3 3	21	6	4½	5½	6 ♀

C. regulus differs from its near ally, *C. culacissi* (Wagl.), from Luzon, in having the crown bright golden yellow and a much darker orange-red patch on the nape. The female (not previously described) resembles very much the female of *C. culacissi*, but may be distinguished by the darker nape-patch, and the narrow light blue line round the mouth and lower mandible, which in *C. culacissi* is of a more decided blue and much broader, covering the whole loreal region and chin.

This species inhabits the islands of Negros and Panay, where it has been collected by Dr. A. B. Meyer, to whom we are indebted for the knowledge of the exact habitat. Mr. L. C. Layard seems not to have observed this species during his stay on the island of Negros, as it is not included in the valuable list of his birds published by Lord Walden (*vide* Ibis, 1872, pp. 93-107).

2. *CORYLLIS OCCIPITALIS*, sp. nov.

Loriculus regulus, Gray (nec Souancé), List B. Brit. Mus. Psitt. 1859, p. 56; Wallace, P. Z. S. 1864, p. 288.

Coryllis regulus, Finsch, Papag. ii. 1868, p. 710 (part).

L. regulus, Gray, Handl. iii. p. 252 (Mindanao).

In every respect like the foregoing species, except that the bright golden yellow of the vertex extends to the occiput.

Female unknown.

Hab. Mindanao (*Cuming*).

Having had no opportunity of seeing the type of Souancé, I was, until lately, of opinion that the species in the British Museum was (as labelled by the late G. R. Gray) the true *C. regulus*; and I considered the differences in the amount of yellow on the head only individual. But, as I have shown above, we now know the true habitat of *C. regulus* to be the islands of Negros and Panay, and, in consequence of the differences, explained above, may regard the Mindanao bird as of a different species.

I should mention that there is another specimen in the British Museum labelled *L. regulus*, and also described by me (Papag. p. 711), which shows not only the vertex and occiput yellow, but also the hind neck and nape. In this respect it comes near to *C. chrysonotus*, Scl. (Ibis, 1872, p. 324, t. xi.), from Cebu; but this latter has no orange-red spot on the nape, so that the specimen in the British Museum, without exact locality, may possibly turn out to belong to another undescribed species of this group, as we are still far from being well acquainted with the avifauna of the various islands of the Philippine archipelago.